IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an electrochromic device comprising at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and a tightly closed space between the electrodes is filled with an electrochromic composition, characterized in that:

- preparing the initial electrochromic composition ~~is prepared~~ in the form of an electrochromic disperse system ~~including, at least,~~ comprising a suspension and/or a colloid, wherein a dispersion medium ~~is~~ of said disperse system comprises an electrochromic solution comprising a liquid solvent, a cathodic component and an anodic component, and said disperse system further comprises a disperse phase ~~is a finely dispersed~~ comprising superfine polymer particles;
- deaerating the initial electrochromic composition ~~is deaerated~~ to eliminate the dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the ~~finely dispersed~~ superfine polymer particulates;
- filling the closed space between the electrodes ~~is filled~~ with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition; and
- sealing the closed space between the electrodes ~~is sealed~~.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the electrochromic solution comprises an inert electrolyte additionally.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 2, wherein the electrolyte concentration is 0.005M-0.5M.

4. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein deaeration of the initial electrochromic composition for eliminating dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the ~~finely-dispersed~~ superfine ~~polymer~~ polymer particulates is performed by evacuation.

5. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the ~~finely dispersed~~ superfine polymer ~~is taken~~ particulates are in an amount that ensures forming a solid-like layer of the electrochromic composition.

6. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the ~~finely dispersed~~ polymer is a linear polymer.

7. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 6, wherein the ~~finely dispersed~~ linear polymer is a high-molecular polymer.

8. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 7, wherein the ~~finely dispersed~~ superfine highly-molecular linear polymer is a copolymer of methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of methyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid and calcium methacrylate.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid solvent is an individual chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds.

10. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cathodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible ~~volt ampere~~ reduction wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that has at least one reversible ~~volt ampere~~ reduction wave in a voltammogram, and the anodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible ~~volt ampere~~ oxidation wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that ~~has~~ have at least one reversible ~~volt ampere~~ oxidation wave in a voltammogram.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 10, wherein the concentrations of the cathodic and the anodic components are 0.001M – 0.2M.

12. (Original) The method according to claim 11, wherein the preferable concentrations of the cathodic and anodic components are 0.01M – 0.1M.

13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the cathodic component is a quaternary salt of dipyridinium or its derivatives or a mixture of salts.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is a metallocene.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 14, wherein the anodic component is a ferrocene, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is 5,10-dihydro-5,10-dimethylphenazine, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the dispersion medium is cooled prior to adding the disperse phase.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the closed space between the electrodes is deaerated prior to being filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition.

19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 18, wherein the deaeration of the closed space between the electrodes, before it is filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition, is performed by purging the space with an inert gas or by evacuation.

20. (Previously Presented) An electrochromic device including at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and the space between the electrodes is tightly sealed and filled with an electrochromic composition, characterized in that the electrochromic composition is prepared by the method according to claim 1.

21. (Original) The electrochromic device according to claim 20, wherein the electrochromic composition comprises additionally an UV-stabilizing additive.

22. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the ~~finely dispersed~~ superfine ~~polymer~~ polymer particles are ~~is not in solution while said~~ deaerated.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the initial electrochromic composition is free of a pre-polymer solution.

24. (Cancelled)

25. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the superfine polymer particles comprise less than $6x10^{-5}$m particles.